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MONDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1879.

The radicals say the "ex rebels" rule the democratic party, and yet those same "ex rebels" made no opposition to the passage of the act of pensions bill, under which Gen. Schoenck was enabled last week to draw nearly five thousand dollars from the treasury of the country. Thousands of other ex-Union officers and soldiers whose wounds were no severer than those of the military genius who invented the system of reconnoissances by means of railroad trains drawn by shrieking locomotives—and his amount to no more than a scratch on the finger, received nobody knows where—have drawn or can draw equal, if not larger sums, under this same bill. Now if these "ex rebels" rule the democratic party and consequently the country, they certainly devote their opportunities to the accomplishment of curious ends. Why they should want to give such largesses to General Schoenck and men like him, and tax themselves and the people of their action to pay them, cannot be comprehended easily.—General Schoenck received full pay for his services during the war, full pay for his services in Congress after the war, and full pay for his services after the expiration of his congressional term, as Minister to England until his disgraceful connection with the Emma Mine swindle necessitated his recall. Why then he and other men like him should be enabled to draw thousands of dollars out of the treasury for services already amply compensated, but especially why "ex rebels, who rule the majority in Congress," should allow such injustice to be done the whole country—oppressive injustice when the impoverished condition of their own section is considered—is a question more readily asked than answered. The passage of the act of pensions bill was a great shame, but it served to show, in plain colors probably than any other legislative measure could show, that the "ex rebels" do not rule the democratic party, or if they do, that they rule it for the benefit of the North and to the injury of their own section. It also showed that such was the desire of these "ex rebels" to avoid every appearance not only of ruling, but of even a desire to rule, that they went to the other extreme and thereby subjected themselves to legitimately deserved censure, inasmuch as they allowed an injury to be inflicted upon the whole country merely to further a futile effort to prevent the radicals from charging them with attempts to rule the government.

That the *National View*, the new weekly greenback organ just started in Washington, takes a correct view of at least one aspect of the present political situation is proved by its assertion, fortified with ample illustration, that "there is nothing farther from the truth than the statement that the South rules the democratic party." None are better aware of this fact than the radicals, but they ignore or deny it, and assert the contrary, in order to make party capital at the North.

The contest for offices in Orange county, in which some of those engaged were connected with the Montpelier Female Humane Society, has resurrected the unpleasant memory of that ill-managed and plundered association. Mr. John Willis, in a card says, "if not a dollar had been lost, the assets of the society, after paying its debt to the Greene Society, would a little exceed \$40,000."

REMEMBER to shake off and remove all dust from a black garment every time it is worn. Nothing sooner defaces a black silk, poplin or woolen dress than to wear it shopping, riding, or even for a day in the house, and then hang it up without removing the dust. The gritty motes with which the air is filled, particularly in the regions where coal is constantly used, and which are so apt to settle on the skirt and overspread faithfully. A black widow is a good place to shake them from. Then take a soft old handkerchief and brush the dress with that instead of a clothes brush. See that all the dust that settles in folds or pleats is removed. Stand by an open window and shake the dust off the handkerchief out of the window every little while.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Drunkenness in Sweden and Norway is cured in the following manner:

"The drunkard is put in prison, and his only nourishment is bread soaked in wine. During the first day the prisoner receives the bread and wine with much pleasure. On the second day the food is not so palatable. After that he takes his food with great repugnance. In general eight or ten days of this treatment suffices to produce a distaste of liquor that the unhappy man is compelled to absolute abstinence. After leaving prison, his drunkenness is radically cured, with an occasional exception, and the odor of liquor produces an invincible repulsion."

Eliza Lipsie, stage manager of the Bella Union Theatre, San Francisco, committed suicide Saturday night by shooting himself through the body in the presence of his wife. He shot at his wife a few days ago, but subsequently the became reconciled. Fear of trial and conviction for attempted murder was the cause of the suicide.

Heinrich Albert Sattler, formerly chief de cuisine to the King of Wurttemberg, committed suicide at the Rheinhardt Hotel, New York, Friday by shooting himself twice in the head.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Captain John Barington died at his home, in Stafford county, last week, aged 92 years.

The present indications, says the Fairfax Messenger, are that James M. Love, esq., the present Commonwealth's Attorney, and Major John H. Chichester, the Treasurer, will have no opposition for re-election.

Richard Byrd, a boy, was killed at Norfolk, on Saturday, by being run over by one of the street passenger cars. He was stealing a ride on the front step, and when told to get off he stepped back and was thrown beneath the wheels.

The Governor has appointed Col. Randolph Harrison, of Cumberland county, Register of the Land Office. The new register was the lieutenant colonel of the 34th regiment of Virginia infantry in the Confederate service, and was a gallant officer.

Judge Welford of the Richmond Circuit Court, has prepared his opinion in the suit of the Commonwealth against Bradley T. Johnson, and Meers, Neilson and John Poe, in the matter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in which these gentlemen were employed as consultants on behalf of the state. The amount involved in this case is \$136,000. It is hinted that the decision of the court will be adverse to the defendants.

Angelo Baccigalupo, convicted of the attempted murder of his wife, was brought to the bar of the Hustings Court of Richmond, on Saturday, for sentence. In answer to the usual question, "Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced?" the prisoner answered that he had not. Judge Christian then pronounced the sentence of the law, which is eight years' confinement in the penitentiary. The execution of the sentence was suspended to allow the prisoner to apply to the Court of Appeals for a writ of error and a supersedeas.

Mr. Thomas S. Atkins, register in bankruptcy for the Richmond district, on Saturday, went up to Granite and had an interview with Kenney, the negro sent to the penitentiary for murdering a white woman, and who is employed at the Old Dominion quilleries. Kenney signed the necessary papers for an application for a writ of habeas corpus. The ground for the application is that the conviction of the parties in the State court is illegal, and that they, having been declared under the sanction of the laws of the United States to be lawful man and wife in the District of Columbia, the marriage is valid everywhere; and that under the recent amendment to the constitution of the United States, the act of the Legislature of Virginia forbidding the intermarriage of a colored man and a white woman, and vice versa, is unconstitutional and void.

WARRANTS FOR SMALL CLAIMS.—The following is the act, as amended by the Legislature, in relation to warrants for small claims:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That section seven of chapter one hundred and forty-seven, Code of Virginia, edition of 1873, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

27. If a judgment of a justice of the peace be for a sum exceeding ten, and not exceeding twenty dollars, exclusive of interest and costs, the justice rendering it may stay execution on it for forty days from its date; if the judgment be for a sum exceeding twenty, and not exceeding thirty dollars, he may stay execution on it for sixty days from its date; if the judgment be for a sum exceeding thirty dollars, he may stay execution on it ninety days from its date, on such securities being given in either case for its payment as he may deem sufficient. From any judgment rendered by a justice in any case of which he has jurisdiction, the justice rendering it may within ten days on such securities being given as he approves for the payments of the same and all costs and damages if it is affirmed, allow an appeal where the case involves the constitutionality or validity of an ordinance or by-law of a corporation, or where the matter in controversy exclusive of interest is of greater amount or value than ten dollars. The verbal acknowledgment of any money taken under this section shall be sufficient, and the endorsement by the justice of the name of the surety rendered shall be conclusive evidence of such acknowledgment. The court in which the appeal is cognizable may, on motion, for good cause shown, require the appellant to give new or additional security, reasonable notice of such motion having been given to said appellant, and if he fail to give such security, the appeal shall be dismissed with costs, and the court shall award execution on the judgment rendered by the justice, with costs against the appellant and his surety.

2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

ENGLAND'S GOOD QUEEN.—The Queen was not twenty years of age when she ascended the throne. Coming into possession of power with a heart fresh, tender and pure, and with all her instincts inclined to mercy, we may be sure that she found many things that tried her strength of resolution to the utmost. On a bright, beautiful morning, the young Queen was waiting upon at her palace, at Windsor, by the Duke of Wellington, who had brought from London various papers requiring her signature to make them operative. One of them was a sentence of court martial pronounced against a soldier of the line, that sentence that he be shot dead. The Queen looked upon the paper, and then looked upon the wondrous beauties that nature had spread to her view.

"What has this man done?" she asked. The duke looked at the paper, and replied, "Ah, my royal mistress, that man, I fear, is irretrievable. He has deserted three times. 'And you say nothing in his behalf, my lord?' Wellington shook his head. 'Oh! think again, my lady!' Seeing that Her Majesty was so deeply moved, and feeling sure she would not have the man shot in any event, he finally confessed that the man was brave and gallant, and really a good soldier. 'But,' he added, 'think of the influence.' 'Influence!' the Queen cried, her eyes flashing and her bosom heaving with strong emotion. 'Let it be ours to wield influence. I will try mercy in this man's case, and I oblige you, my Grace, to let me know the result. A good soldier, you said. Oh, I thank you for that! And you may tell him that your good word saved him. Then she took the paper and wrote, with a bold, firm hand, across the dark page, the bright, saving word—"pardoned!" The duke was fond of telling the story, and he was willing also to confess that the giving of that paper to the pardoned soldier gave him far more joy than he could have experienced from the taking of a city.—*London Journal*.

SITKA.—A reporter of the New York Herald, who went to Sitka with Capt. Brown, of the Osprey, gives the following interview with Col. Ball, in reference to the present condition of affairs in Alaska:

"What would be the recommendation of the citizens to the government at the present time?" Collector Ball said they ought to consult together before they answered that question.

"What is the character of the civil government now wanted?"

"Are the citizens likely to adopt any measures now in order to represent to the government what they did want?"

"Till that which they wished done could be secured at Washington and brought into operation here, what did the citizens wish done in the meantime?"

Nothing had been met by the committee, and I said I would wait their convenience, and there it still remains.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets in Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday next.

During the month of April 11,406 emigrants arrived at the port of New York.

An astonishing number of emigrants from Canada to Manitoba have passed through Chicago in the last few weeks.

Thomas Salsbury, a nephew of Senator Salsbury, has been selected as clerk of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which the Senator is a member.

The importation of cattle from the United States into the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, has been prohibited until June 6.

The books of Major James B. Bell recording secretary of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, at Boston, shows a discrepancy of about \$7,000 (extending over some eleven years).

The Charleston News and Courier has a letter from Beaufort stating that the negroes from other portions of South Carolina are migrating to Beaufort. It is said that fifteen hundred from Barrow, Hampton, and Colleton counties have arrived there.

At a Nihilist meeting held Saturday night at Germania Hall, New York, a series of resolutions expressive of sympathy with the Russian Nihilist movement were adopted. Addresses were delivered appealing for sympathy on behalf of victims of Russian despotism.

There was a terrible wind storm along the Utah and Northern railway on Friday. A freight train en route Round Valley, Idaho, consisting of six passenger cars, some loaded with silver bullion, was blown from the track, and some of them carried a distance of 75 feet.

The corner stone of a new Catholic church, to be known as St. Theresa's, at Uicentum, D. C., was laid yesterday afternoon with imposing ceremonies. Bishop Kain, of West Virginia, officiating. The Catholic societies of the District, white and colored, participated in the ceremonies.

Charles F. Freeman, the Peconasset (Mass.) religious fanatic who killed his little five-year-old daughter, Edith, Thursday morning, as a sacrifice, saying she would be restored to life in three days, has been arrested, together with his wife. On being arraigned at Barnstable both maintained their composure, and insisted that God would fully sustain them. A number of Adventist neighbors of Freeman, some being well-to-do farmers, are said to sustain Freeman, and an effort will be made to arrest several who were at the revival at Freeman's house prior to the deed, as accessories.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The following business was transacted Thursday:

Sexton's excecitur vs. Patterson et al. Petition for the appeal and supersedeas from two decrees of the circuit court of Loud county, at the November term, 1877, and May term, 1878. Appeal refused.

Goff vs. Gill. Petition for a writ of error from a judgment rendered by the Corporation Court of the city of Lynchburg on the 16th of December, 1875. Writ of error refused.

Bradford et al. vs. Field's administrator. Petition for rehearing granted.

Burgess vs. Belvin et al. Put on privileged docket.

Ackiss' executor vs. Bonney. Writ of error and supersedeas awarded in judgment of the circuit court of the city of Norfolk on the 27th of November, 1878.

Turlington vs. Crandal et al. Petition for an appeal from a decree of the circuit court of the county of Warwick on the 30th of April, 1878. Appeal refused.

Bell vs. Commonwealth. Petition for a writ of error to a judgment of the county court of Alexandria, rendered on the 25th of February, 1879. Writ of error denied.

Conney vs. Hoffman. Upon a petition for a rehearing. Rehearing denied.

The court adjourned Saturday, having been in session since November last. It is believed that the court has decided more cases during that period than were ever disposed of in the same time in the history of the State; many of these cases were of great interest and importance.

A DOLBLE HEADED GIRL.—A delighted audience assembled at Brwster Hall, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, last evening, to examine Miss Milli Christine and the Italian midgets now there exhibiting. Miss Christine, as she is called, is a girl under the age of two years, and is the object of more wonder than any natural monstrosity ever exhibited in America. She has two heads, two arms, four legs, a soprano and a contralto voice, can talk German with one mouth while the other holds forth in English and French.

She can whistle and sing at the same time, needs no companion to walk with as she is sufficient to herself for all terrestrial evolutions; can be asleep and awake at the same time; can read a novel with one pair of eyes while the other contemplates a collection of engravings; can eat with one mouth and drink with the other; and can sew and indite a letter at the same time, and, in fact, perform no end of extraordinary feats with her hands. Among her other efforts to entertain the audience last evening she sang a duet, soprano and contralto. The Italian midgets had an assault at arms, recited a dialogue and performed an eloquent pantomime. They assist Miss Christine at two entertainments daily, afternoon and evening, at Brwster Hall.—*N. Y. Herald*.

[COMMUNICATED.]

No labored effort—no passionate appeal, is necessary to keep alive the name and fame of Robert Edward Lee in the hearts of the Virginia people. There his memory is always green. Yet to the beautiful spring time, when the glad old earth is putting on her gay vestments of verdure, ever fresh, ever young, it is meet that we should renew our vows of fidelity to the name of the hero whose memory, part of all that is left us of so much suffering, of such self-sacrifice, of such suffering, of such self-sacrifice. The dead Virginia is the part of any whom the English-speaking race has favored, and in the land of spirits his great shade stands beside that of Marlborough, and of Washington, of Hampden, and of Sydney.

It is an appropriate thing, then, and it is pleasing to us to learn that a young Englishman has come among us who proposes to add his efforts to ours in erecting an imposing monument to contain the ashes of the son whom the mother country would be proud to claim in common with Virginia. He is welcome. We trust he will have no ordinary success in his endeavor—by means of readings from English authors—to erect a memorial at Lexington which shall outlast "the gilded monuments of kings."

It is surely meet and proper that we to whom the illustrious dead gave everything, even the heart which broke when it could not breast our fate, should leave nothing undone to give him in return all that is left us to give.—the guardian of a grave.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—Since Friday a fire has been raging on the eastern slope of the Catoctin mountains, near Lewisburg, about ten miles northwest of Frederick, Md. The fire originated at one of the charcoal collieries near the Catoctin furnaces. Already an area of fifteen hundred acres, owned by Colonel J. Baker Kunzel, has been burnt over, and it is feared that the destruction of valuable timber has been very great. Strenuous efforts have been made to check the progress of the fire, and it is now thought the flames are under control. Last night the heavens were brilliantly illuminated for many miles, and the fire presented a magnificent spectacle.

TELEGRAPHIC CROPS.

Dr. Fulton has been exonerated from all charges by the Baptist committee, at New York.

Several workmen were seriously injured by a pile of bricks falling on them, in New York, to day.

Lewis E. Keyes & Sons' store and Goodland's house and stable, at Willis, Mo., were burned last night. Loss, \$9,000; insurance, \$6,500.

A mysterious fire early this morning ruined the interior of the Baptist church, at North Adams, Mass. It started in the large organ. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$35,000.

Samuel Pavey and his son, Taylor Pavey, ex-cutive dealers in live stock, were shot and instantly killed, near Leesburg, Olin, on Saturday night, by John Link.

The Grand Truck Railway freight sheds, at Stratford, Ont., were blown up by an explosion of nitro glycerine, yesterday. Several men were killed and 150 cars destroyed.

Lewis Coons, of Taghkanick, N. Y., in a fit of jealousy, cut his wife's throat, killing her, and then cut his own. Coons will survive. The Coons were a young couple, and had but recently been married.

As the congregation were leaving the Methodist church, in Hempstead, Texas, yesterday, Col. Jared E. Kirby shot and killed John Steele, who, in a quarrel fourteen years ago, killed Kirby's father.

J. T. Young and John Riley, who had been confined in jail, at Overton, Texas, for drunkenness, attempted to fire the jail. The flames spread so rapidly that before the incendiaries could be released they were burned to death.

On Sunday night James Meade, a seaman, aged 45 years, while intoxicated, attempted to jump aboard a steamer, at Newport, Mass., but fell into the river, striking his head against the vessel. He was rescued alive, but died immediately. The remains were forwarded to Philadelphia, where he belonged.

Five prisoners broke from the Dutchess county, Pa., jail this morning. One of them, in descending from the roof, fell and broke his legs, and will probably die. His brother was one of the escaping convicts, but remained with him, and both were recaptured. The other three made good their escape.

At New Preston Hill, a mile north of New Preston, Conn., this morning, Ebert Cogswell, aged 50, shot with a gun and instantly killed his wife, aged 45. He then cut his throat with a knife, expiring almost immediately. Cogswell was an habitual drunkard, and was crazed with rum at the time the deed was committed.

In the Superior Court of Hartford, Conn., to day, in the case of Allen, found guilty of murdering Shipman, the State prison watchman, the motion for a delay of sentence was denied, and Allen was sentenced to be hung May 28, 1880, the same day as that fixed for the execution of Hamlin, who had already been sentenced.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette, WASHINGTON, May 5.

SENATE.

The Senate, shortly after meeting, resumed consideration of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill similar to that in the House to prohibit military interference at elections, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to prevent the introduction of epidemic and contagious disease was recommitted in order to be amended.

The bill to extend the time for special postal services was passed.

The Senate, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States the following bill was introduced:

By Mr. Ladd, of Me: To prohibit military interference at elections. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The following is the text of the bill: Whereas the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the safety of our institutions and the traditions of our people and tends to destroy the freedom of elections: Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful to bring or employ at any place where a general or special election is to be held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to quell the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, or to protect the Legislature or the Executive of the State where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as are inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred.

NOTES.

The President sent the following communications to the Senate to day: W. K. Homas, to be U. S. Attorney for the Western district of Texas, and J. F. Blodgett, to be postmaster at Wellington, Kansas, and E. J. Price, to be postmaster at Colorado Springs, Col.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nominations of Aaron H. Apple and Wm. B. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, and W. Fitzhugh Carlisle, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeons in the United States army.

The House Committee on Education and Labor this morning after briefly discussing the joint resolution introduced in the House by Representative Goode, of Virginia, on the 21st ultimo, providing for the enforcement of the eight hour law, instructed that gentleman to report the same to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to day nearly completed their consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and expect to report it back to the Senate to-morrow. The committee have stricken from the bill the clause by which the House proposes to require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue immediately in payment of arrears of pensions the ten million dollars of legal tender notes now held as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency. The committee have also amended the bill so as to restore the members and pay of the Senate employes to the present figure, which the House has proposed to reduce. No chance has been made in the political sections of the bill.

EXPLANATION.—"Why is it," is a correspondent, "that if Leadville is as bad a place as you describe it, we never see any of the people who go there come back?" Oh, well, that is easily enough explained. When a young man sets out for Leadville, he carries himself conspicuously for a day or two prior to his departure, then he has the fact of his going and he train he will take announced in the village paper, and at the appointed time he goes rattling down to the depot in an open carriage two hours before train time, and swaggers up and down the platform while he waits, and as the train goes off he leans out of the window and yells a personal goodby to everybody on the platform. But when he comes back he hides his return, so as to strike his native town by a back road, under dark, then he sneaks home through the alleys, climbs over the back fence, taps at the kitchen window and begs, under his breath, to be let in, and when he gets in he stays in bed three or four days, while his new clothes are being made and the doctor is trying to count the blisters on his feet. Oh, it's easy to explain why we never see them come back; but they do come back all the same.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

Prevention is better than cure, and Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills are the best preventive of disease known. They are used, approved and recommended by myriads of people throughout the land.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is said that the Prince of Wales will visit the Australian International Exhibition.

Advisers from Dublin state that Dr. Baile, the Home Rule leader, was not expected to live through last night.

The Khedive's project for a mixed council of state for Egypt, of Egyptians and natives, has been abandoned.

Lieut. Dubovin, who was a guest near Novorossia, Russia, as a chief of the Nihilists, was executed Friday.

The death of General Felix Donay, inspector general of the French army, which was recently reported and subsequently contradicted, is now positively announced.

A dispatch from Madrid to the Daily News says the Senatorial elections have resulted in the choice of 105 Mini-terialists and 15 Liberals.

The single seat race on the Tyne river between Edwin H. Havelin, of Toronto, Ontario, and J. H. Hawdon, of D. level, for £200 a side, took place to day, and, as was generally expected, resulted in a victory for Havelin.

A Berlin dispatch says: "England having declined the proposition for a conference of the ambassadors of the several powers on the subject of the claims of Greece, the ambassadors at Constantinople will be instructed to offer mediation."

A serious riot has been going on in Cork, Ireland, for the last two days, arising out of a difference between rival bands. Several houses were wrecked on Saturday. The disturbances were renewed on Sunday. Rioters were dispersed by the police. Many of them were treated for scalp wounds in the infirmary. A policeman's skull was fractured.

Poinexter's Address.

A brief synopsis of the address of John E. Poinexter, convicted of voluntary manslaughter, in killing Charles C. Curtis, delivered before the Hustings Court, of the city of Richmond, appeared in Saturday's Gazette.

The Clerk having told the prisoner to stand up, and he having arisen, in answer to the question if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, Poinexter read the following:

"May it please your honor, if I bowed my head to this sentence and did not protest against the justice of the verdict—a verdict which I ratified by this community, makes me the first victim of a revolution in the traditional sentiment of my native State, that has educated me to believe that the defence of woman is one of the first duties a man owes to himself and society—I should be false to myself—to false to every feeling that goes to form the strongest conviction of innocence in my own breast."

"No more deeply deprecates this sad and most unhappy tragedy and the unfortunate circumstances that led thereto than myself."

"My feelings will not permit me now, nor have I the strength, bowed down with sorrow as my heart now is, to go into any extended defence of my course."

"I do not claim to be faultless. I am but human, and moved by those passions with which God in his judgment has seen fit to fill the souls of men."

"As to the charge that I was moved by malice in taking the life of the deceased, I do, in the name of Heaven, again plead not guilty. Let me say in the fear of God and as I value my soul's salvation, I had no desire or wish to take his life; and every feeling which I may have had was crowded from my mind by the all-absorbing thought that my life was at stake, and the God given law of self defence alone controlled my actions."

"Willingly and gladly would I give half my days to return to my sorrowing sister and friends the life which has on my hands, and raise from their heart the grief that no less oppresses mine."

"I will say nothing against any one. I simply ask that charity may be extended to me and others which I so willingly accord to all."

"I do not know, your Honor, that the very foundation of my life will ever be slowly trodden away by this deep sorrow that must accompany me even to my grave. This chastisement is surely sufficient, the bitterness of which no heart can know but my own."

"I do not complain of the number of years contained in this verdict. Sir, two are as good as twenty. Suffice it to say if this verdict is ever carried into effect, the sentence you are about to pronounce is a death sentence that crushes out of my life all hope, all happiness, and only leaves me what was a law cannot take from me."

"I feel no sense of guilt or disgrace, but carry this verdict into execution, and with my nature and the thought of those who loved me who are so dear to me, I should be utterly crushed."

"In closing I thank your Honor from my heart for your patience and feeling expressions of sympathy."

In the beginning Poinexter read in a firm and distinct voice, which could be easily heard in all parts of the court room. When he got to the sentence, "I do, in the name of Heaven, again plead not guilty," his voice rang out in clear, strong, and emphatic tones. There was pathos in uttering, "gladly would I give half my days," and "I ask that charity may be extended to me and others." But when he came to speak of the bitterness of the chastisement his voice began to choke in his throat and he was greatly agitated, and it was only by extraordinary effort that he was able to proceed. As it was, a few words were stifled in utterance.

This paper was prepared by the prisoner with out any help from counsel.

Hats and bands were placed before many faces as the prisoner closed and stood with head bowed, awaiting the sentence.

Judge Christian's voice husky—said: "Mr. Poinexter—in a life somewhat chequered, and certainly one crowded to experiences of sorrow and suffering, I certainly say that I have never been called upon to perform a sadder duty than that which the law now imposes on me as the judge of this case. God grant that the 'deep waters' of sorrow through which you have been called to pass may yet in the mysterious ways of Providence redound to your temporal and eternal welfare, and at the same time deter others from incurring the terrible lot that has overtaken you, and I fear, blighted a young life on which were reasonably founded so many hopes of happiness and usefulness. The judgment of the Court is that you shall be taken to the penitentiary by the Sergeant of this city, and there confined for two years—the period by the jurors in their verdict ascertained, and treated in the mode prescribed by law."

The prisoner took his seat.

The execution of the sentence was suspended until August 10th. The Supreme Court meets at Wytheville July 10th.

COLORED EPISCOPALIANS.—A correspondent writing from Brunswick county to the Richmond State says:

"A large meeting of negroes—not less than a thousand—met near Brunswick Court House on Wednesday, the 30th ult. The object of this great gathering was to consider the question of their going in a body to the Episcopal Church. The negroes were members of a religious society known as the Zion Union. They have about twenty or twenty-five ministers and two thousand members. For about twelve months they have been considering the question of attaching themselves to the Episcopal church, and sent a request to Richmond to the Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church to let a conference meet upon the day above mentioned. Two clergymen members of the committee, went to the meeting. After an interchange of opinions between them and the Zion Union ministers, the latter, by a unanimous vote determined to be taken into the Episcopal church."

The Bill to Prevent Military Interference at the Polls.

The democratic members of the House of Representatives at a caucus on Saturday came to a definite conclusion in connection with the vetoed army appropriation bill, and the clause which contained one restricting the employment of troops at the polls. The sub-committee, to whom the work of drafting an independent bill was originally referred, reported the new bill, which has for a title, "A bill to prevent the use of the army at elections." It has a short preamble, which states concisely the necessity for the enactment of a law based upon the principle of the ancient statute which provides that no troops shall be quartered within a certain distance of any place where any general or special election is being held. The bill provides that the army shall not be stationed in any city, town, village or place on the day when an election is held, unless the presence of troops is necessary to enforce the mandates of a United States court. It provides also for the repeal of all laws or parts of laws which authorize the use of troops at the polls "to preserve the peace," unless in strict compliance with that article of the Constitution which authorizes the President to send troops into a State to suppress insurrection at the request of the State legislature, or of the governor when the legislature is not in session. After